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Abstract

This publication, a revision of the Women's Bureau publication issued in April 1967, lists several Federal agencies which provide funding for day care projects. These agencies are the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Labor, the Small Business Administration, and the Department of Agriculture. Several programs are listed for each agency. The publication summarizes each program under four headings: authorization, eligibility, funds, and review. Addresses for further information are also listed. The programs for which funds may be used include providing direct care of children in day care facilities, other day care services such as the training of personnel, research, and demonstration projects relating to various aspects of day care. Grants are awarded either by matching formulas or by full funding. Though most of the programs award funds or loans to state or local public agencies, private organizations, and schools, a few programs grant funds to individuals. (JF)

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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Federal Funds For
DAY CARE PROJECTS

PS 001150

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

WOMEN'S BUREAU

February 1969

PREFACE

Funds for day care* projects are available from a number of Federal agencies. The diverse programs for which these funds may be used include, among others, providing direct care of children in day care facilities as well as other day care services such as the training of personnel and research and demonstration projects relating to various aspects of day care.

This is a revision of the Women's Bureau publication last issued in April 1967. In addition to bringing up to date the programs which appeared in that issue, a number of others have been added.

The agencies which provide some type of funding for day care projects are: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Economic Opportunity; Department of Housing and Urban Development; Department of Labor; Small Business Administration; and Department of Agriculture.

Although agencies may have legal authority to award grants or make loans, the funds available are limited. It is advisable, therefore, for prospective applicants to contact the appropriate agency for information on the availability of funds before developing project applications.

Grants are awarded either by matching formulas (which are not always on a one-for-one basis) or by full funding. One agency makes loans.

While, under many of these programs, funds or loans are awarded to State or local public agencies, private organizations, and schools, a few programs do grant funds to individuals.

Programs for each agency are summarized under four headings: authorization, eligibility, funds, and review. In addition, the sources of further information are listed.

All applicants for Federal funds to establish, expand, administer, or operate a day care facility under the following programs are required to meet the "Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements."

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*Day care provides care, guidance, and supervision for children away from their homes during the day.

Note.--The projects described in this document do not include special programs exclusively designed for handicapped children. However, many of these projects can include the handicapped.

Title IV of the Social Security Act

Part A--Aid to Families with Dependent Children

Part B--Child Welfare Services

Title I of the Economic Opportunity Act--Youth Programs

Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act--Urban and Rural Community Action Programs

Title III of the Economic Opportunity Act

Part B--Assistance for Migrant and Other Seasonally Employed Farmworkers and Their Families. (These requirements will not apply in full to migrant programs until July 1, 1969.)

Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act

Part B--Day Care Projects

Manpower Development and Training Act

Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act

(Programs funded under this title may be subject to these requirements at the discretion of the State and local education agencies administering these funds.)

Copies of these requirements are available from the Federal Panel on Early Childhood, c/o Children's Bureau, Social and Rehabilitation Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20201.

A few programs are not included in this revision. One program administered by the Bureau of Family Services of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under title V of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, appeared in our 1967 edition but is not covered herein because it is being phased out. Another program under title V of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, specifies that financial assistance may be provided to public agencies and private organizations up to 90 percent of the cost of planning, conducting, administering, and evaluating projects under which children from low-income families or from urban and rural areas with large concentrations or proportions of low-income persons may receive day care. Financial assistance may be provided to employers, labor unions, or joint

employer-union organizations for day care projects established at or in association with a place of employment or training, where such projects are financed in major part through private funds. However, funds have not been appropriated to implement the program and no agency has been designated to administer it. At this time, it is suggested that inquiries be directed to either the national offices of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare or the Office of Economic Opportunity. The Tenant Services Grant program under title II-B of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to enter into contracts to make grants to public housing agencies to assist in financing tenant services for families living in low-rent housing projects. Such tenant services may include child care. However, no appropriations were made for fiscal 1969. The Economic Development Administration in the Department of Commerce provides loans for industrial and commercial purposes in depressed areas, but the agency states that such projects as day care centers might have great difficulty meeting statutory standards.

This publication was prepared by Beatrice Rosenberg under the supervision of Pearl G. Spindler, Chief, Division of Legislation and Standards.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Social and Rehabilitation Service

Children's Bureau

DAY CARE SERVICES (Title IV, part A)

Authorization

Sections 402(a)(14) and (15)(B)(i) of title IV, part A of the Social Security Act, as amended.

Eligibility

These sections authorize child care services under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, which is administered by State public welfare agencies.

The law specifies that child care services, including day care, be furnished to every parent, relative, or other appropriate individual who is referred to and enrolled by the Department of Labor in the Work Incentive Program. (See page 51.)

Also, State welfare departments may include day care as a service to other families who are receiving AFDC payments. In addition, provision of day care services may be extended--at the option of the State--to former and potential applicants and recipients of AFDC.

State and local welfare departments are authorized to provide day care services directly or to purchase the service from other public agencies, private nonprofit organizations, and individuals.

Funds

The Federal Government meets 85 percent of the cost of services provided in accordance with the State plan prior to July 1, 1969, and 75 percent of the costs thereafter.

Funds may be used for minor remodeling but not for construction or major renovation.

Further details may be obtained from:

State or local public welfare agencies

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Social and Rehabilitation Service

Children's Bureau

DAY CARE SERVICES (Title IV, part B)

Authorization

Sections 421 and 422 of title IV, part B of the Social Security Act, as amended.

Eligibility

Grants-in-aid may be made only to State public welfare agencies for child welfare services, including provision of day care services. To qualify for a Federal grant, a State must have an approved child welfare service plan developed jointly by the State agency and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. If the plan includes provision of care for children in day care facilities (including private homes), these facilities must be licensed by the State, or approved as meeting the standards established for such licensing by the State agency responsible for licensing facilities of this type. Priority in provision of day care in facilities is to be given to members of low-income or other groups, such as the mentally retarded, the physically handicapped, or migrant children, and to geographical areas that have the greatest relative need for extension of such day care.

Funds

Child welfare service grant-in-aid funds are apportioned among the States by a formula specified in the act. Each State is allotted $70,000. The remainder of the appropriation is allotted on a variable matching formula basis.

Funds may be used for minor remodeling but not for construction or major renovation.

Further details may be obtained from:

State or local public welfare agencies

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Social and Rehabilitation Service

Children's Bureau

CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH, TRAINING, AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Research and Demonstration Projects

Authorization

Section 426 of title IV, part B, of the Social Security Act, as amended.

Eligibility

Grants may be made to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning, and to public or other nonprofit agencies and organizations engaged in research or child welfare activities. Grants are not available to individuals even though they may be affiliated with a public or nonprofit organization. Requests which relate to relevant aspects of the field of child welfare are considered for support; this includes day care services. At present, priority is being given to proposals for research and demonstration projects related to child welfare services provided by social welfare agencies, including better ways to organize and administer these services.

Grants have been awarded on projects such as "The Outcomes of Day Care," "Cost Analysis in Day Care Centers," "Development of a Demonstration Day Care Center for Young Children," "The Day Care Exchange," "Buckhorn Day Care Project," "Training the Nonprofessional Person for Licensing Independent Day Care and Full-Time Foster Homes," "Magnitude and Scope of Family Day Care Problems in New York City," "A Group Day Care Program for Culturally Deprived Children and Parents," and "An Observational Study of Day Care Programs."

Funds

To assure that a maximum number of projects are supported by available Federal funds, each applicant is expected to finance as large a part of the project cost as possible. In general, grant funds may be used to pay in whole or in part the following types of costs: personnel salaries; travel; special equipment; communications; rent and utilities; supplies and printing; and, within certain limits, other miscellaneous costs not falling into these specific categories. Grant funds may not be used to pay any part

of the costs of new construction of buildings; depreciation of existing buildings or equipment; dues to organizations, societies, or federations; entertainment; or purchase of motor vehicles or office equipment.

Grants are generally made for a period of not more than 1 year at a time. However, there is provision for continued support.

Review

Applications for grants are reviewed by the Children's Bureau, by nongovernmental experts who serve as a panel of correspondents, and by an advisory group of nongovernmental experts appointed by the Children's Bureau for this purpose. The final decision is made by the Chief of the Bureau.

Further details may be obtained from:

Research Division
Children's Bureau
Social and Rehabilitation Service
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Social and Rehabilitation Service

Children's Bureau

CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH, TRAINING, AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS--Continued

Training Projects

Authorization

Section 426 of title IV, part B, of the Social Security Act, as amended.

Eligibility

Grants may be made only to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning for special projects for training personnel for work in the field of child welfare, including day care. The grants may be used for teaching grants, traineeships, or short-term training activities.

Funds

Except for short-term training activities, projects may be approved for a period up to 5 years when this is necessary to realize their objectives. Funds may not be used for construction or remodeling purposes.

Review

Applications are reviewed, evaluated, and recommended for approval or disapproval by an advisory group appointed by the Children's Bureau for this purpose. Final approval rests with the Chief of the Bureau.

Further details may be obtained from:

Children's Bureau
Social and Rehabilitation Service
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Social and Rehabilitation Service

Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development

PREVENTIVE SERVICES

Authorization

Title I, part C, of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968.

Eligibility

Grants may be made to any local public agency or nonprofit private agency or organization. Two types of grants are authorized: grants through the designated single State agency, and direct grants from the Social and Rehabilitation Service. The purpose of this part is to promote the use of community-based services for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and to assist States and communities to establish and develop special preventive services, including educational delinquency prevention programs in schools, for youth in danger of becoming delinquent, including those who are on parole or probation.

Examples include the provision of day care services within the framework of larger programs providing educational and/or vocational training to unwed mothers and the establishment of day care facilities as one component of a youth-operated service program.

Funds

Federal funds may not exceed 75 percent of the cost of the project.

Review

Applications for funds through the single State agency are processed and reviewed by that agency. Applications for direct grants are processed by the Social and Rehabilitation Service. Additionally, applicants for direct grants must send copies of grant applications to the governing bodies of each of the political units principally affected and, in the case of applications by local public or nonprofit private agencies, to the chief executive of the State or an officer designated by him or by State law. Such governing bodies and officials have 30 days from the receipt of copies of the application to submit evaluations of

the proposed project to the Administrator of the Social and Rehabilitation Service. Additional time in which to comment may be requested from the Administrator. The applicant must indicate to whom copies of the application have been submitted for evaluation. All applications meeting the legal requirements for a grant are submitted to the Technical Advisory Committee, composed of persons appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which makes recommendations to the Administrator. The Administrator then determines the action to be taken with respect to each application and notifies the applicant accordingly.

Further details may be obtained from:

Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development
Social and Rehabilitation Service
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Social and Rehabilitation Service

Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development

TRAINING

Authorization

Title II of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968.

Eligibility

Grants and contracts may be made to any Federal, State, local, or other public agency or nonprofit private agency or organization for the training of personnel employed in or preparing for employment in fields related to the diagnosis, treatment, or rehabilitation of youth who are delinquent or those who are in danger of becoming delinquent. Examples of eligible projects include (1) the development of new career opportunities for youth and adults in work related to delinquency prevention, rehabilitation, youth development, and delinquency control; (2) additional training for persons employed in agencies serving delinquent youth or providing preventive services for youth in danger of becoming delinquent; and (3) the development of curricula to be utilized in the education and training of persons working in delinquency prevention, rehabilitation, and control activities.

These programs might focus on the training of youth for employment in various human service fields including day care.

Funds

There are no specific matching requirements for grants under this title. However, to the extent deemed appropriate, the Administrator of the Social and Rehabilitation Service may require matching funds, facilities, or services for carrying out the project.

Review

Grant applications are processed by the Social and Rehabilitation Service. All applications meeting the legal requirements for a grant are submitted to the Technical Advisory Committee, composed of persons appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which makes recommendations to the

Administrator. The Administrator, with the concurrence of the Department of Labor, then determines the action to be taken with respect to each application and notifies the applicant accordingly.

Further details may be obtained from:

Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development
Social and Rehabilitation Service
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Social and Rehabilitation Service

Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development

IMPROVED TECHNIQUES AND PRACTICES*

Authorization

Title III of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968.

Eligibility

Grants may be made to any State, local, or other public agency or nonprofit private agency or organization; contracts may be made with any public or private agency or organization or with individuals for the development of improved techniques and practices which hold promise of making a substantial contribution toward prevention of juvenile delinquency, treatment of youth who are delinquent or in danger of becoming delinquent, or improvement in the rehabilitative services for delinquent youth, including techniques and practices for the training of personnel. Examples of eligible grants include (1) the development of innovative community-based rehabilitative services and preventive programs; (2) the development of new patterns of services to delinquent youth and those in danger of becoming delinquent; and (3) the development of new methods for the utilization of professional and nonprofessional personnel, both youth and adults, as well as for new techniques of training.

These programs might contain such elements as the provision of day care services for children of mothers engaged in the larger programs and the employment of nonprofessionals in day care facilities.

Funds

There are no specific matching requirements for grants under this title. However, to the extent deemed appropriate, the Administrator of the Social and Rehabilitation Service may require matching funds, facilities, or services for carrying out the project.

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*No funds were appropriated for projects under this title during fiscal year 1969.

Review

Grant applications are processed by the Social and Rehabilitation Service. All applications meeting the legal requirements for a grant are submitted to the Technical Advisory Committee, composed of persons appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which makes recommendations to the Administrator. The Administrator then determines the action to be taken with respect to each application and notifies the applicant accordingly.

Further details may be obtained from:

Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development
Social and Rehabilitation Service
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Office of Education

EDUCATIONALLY DEPRIVED CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME AREAS

Authorization

Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

Eligibility

A local educational agency may request funds, within the amount allocated to it, for projects designed to meet the needs of educationally deprived children (preschool through high school, including dropouts below age 21) in attendance areas* that have high concentrations of children from low-income families. Certain State agencies are also eligible for title I assistance for handicapped, neglected, delinquent, and migrant children.

Each local educational agency must determine its own priorities for the eligible attendance areas. It is required, also, to coordinate its program with other agencies serving disadvantaged children. Where day care centers have been established for children in families receiving AFDC, the local educational agency and the Headstart program grantee should be consulted concerning their priorities and the possibility of their providing educational components for the program to be conducted in those centers.

Funds

Title I provides that the U.S. Commissioner of Education shall make payments to the States for grants to local educational agencies. Federal funds (no matching required) are allocated to the applicant agencies by formula. In addition, the State educational agency receives Federal funds for the administration of the program. For this purpose the State educational agency may claim up to $150,000 or 1 percent of the amount allocated under this title, whichever is higher.

Review

Applications of local educational agencies are reviewed by the State educational agency. If the State agency approves an

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*An attendance area is one served by a public school.

application, the State under its letter of credit disburses Federal funds to the local educational agency at frequent intervals in amounts needed in conducting the project.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20202

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Office of Education

RESEARCH, SURVEYS, DEMONSTRATIONS, AND DISSEMINATION

Authorization

Cooperative Research Act, as amended by title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

Eligibility

Awards may be made to universities and colleges and other public or nonprofit private agencies, institutions, and organizations and to individuals for research, surveys, and demonstrations in the field of education, and for the dissemination of information derived from educational research. Thus, a research project involving, for example, the analysis of an existing day care center, its staff, and its children may be undertaken.

Grants have been awarded on projects such as "Preschool Language Instruction for Disadvantaged Children," "The Interaction of the Adult and the Child in the Preschool Setting," and "The Effect of Maternal Attitudes, Teacher Attitudes, and the Type of Nursery School Training on the Abilities of Preschool Children."

Funds

Grant recipients provide at least 5 percent of funds from non-Federal sources.

Review

Applications are reviewed and evaluated by Bureau of Research staff. Proposals that show promise of contributing to educational improvement are sent to outside specialists for review and recommendation. Final approval rests with the Commissioner of Education.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Research
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20202

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Office of Education

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN HOME ECONOMICS

Authorization

Title I, part A, sections 101, 102, 103 of Public Law 90-576, amendments to the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

Eligibility

Grants may be made to State boards for vocational education for maintaining, extending, and improving existing programs and developing new programs of vocational education. The act provides for training in occupations involving knowledge and skills in home economics subjects on the high school, post-high-school, and adult education levels. This may include training of aides and assistants to directors to staff day care centers.

Funds

Federal grant funds are available on a matching basis for the cost of eligible expenditures under the State plan.

Review

Annual projected programs of activities are submitted by the State boards for vocational education to the U.S. Office of Education. Final approval rests with the Associate Commissioner for Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20202

or

State board for vocational education

or

Local public schools

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Office of Education

RESEARCH, EXPERIMENTATION, DEVELOPMENT

Authorization

Title I, part C, section 131 of Public Law 90-576, amendments to the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

Eligibility

Allotments are made to each State, 50 percent of which is available for the Commissioner of Education to make grants to colleges, universities, public and nonprofit private agencies, State departments of education, local schools (with approval of State departments of education) for research, experimental, developmental, and pilot programs; demonstration and dissemination projects; development of new vocational curricula and of new careers and occupations in such fields as child care. The remaining 50 percent of the allotment for each State may be used by the State for grants to support research and training programs; experimental, developmental, or pilot programs; and dissemination of research findings. Programs for development of curricula and experimental and pilot programs in the training of aides and subprofessionals in day care occupations may be supported.

Funds

Some part of the funding is expected from the applicant.

Review

Applications for grants for funds available to each State must be approved by a panel of experts who are not employees of the Federal Government. Final approval rests with the Commissioner of Education.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Research
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20202

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Office of Education

WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS

Authorization

Title IV, part C, of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (transferred from title I of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 by the Higher Education Amendment of 1968).

Eligibility

Grants may be made to institutions of higher education for operating their work-study programs. These programs help needy students, particularly those from low-income families, to obtain a higher education by providing part-time jobs in useful projects sponsored by the institutions of higher education in which they are enrolled. A number of young people who are studying to be social workers have elected to work up to 15 hours a week as aides in day care centers. Such off-campus arrangements are conducted under agreement between the participating institution of higher education and public or nonprofit organizations.

Funds

Federal contributions are authorized for payments for student compensation, normally up to 80 percent of the amount earned. Funds granted may be used only to make payments to students participating in work-study programs, except that an institution may use a portion of the sum granted to it to meet administrative expenses.

Review

Applications to the appropriate regional office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are reviewed by a panel consisting of regional representatives of the Bureau of Higher Education, representatives from the national office staff of the Division of Student Financial Aid, and representatives from colleges in the region. This panel presents its recommendations to the national office of the Office of Education for allotment of funds.

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Further details may be obtained from:

Regional Offices
Bureau of Higher Education
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Region I: John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Mass. 02203
(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Region II: 26 Federal Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10007
(Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania)

Regional III: 220 Seventh Street NE.
Charlottesville, Va. 22901
(District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Virginia, West Virginia)

Region IV: 50 Seventh Street NE.
Atlanta, Ga. 30323
(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Region V: New Post Office Building
Chicago, Ill. 60607
(Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Region VI: 601 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Mo. 64106
(Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota)

Region VII: 1114 Commerce Street
Dallas, Tex. 75202
(Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)

Region VIII: Federal Office Building
Denver, Colo. 80202
(Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming)

Region IX: Federal Office Building
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
(Alaska, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, American Samoa, Wake Island)

Interested public or private nonprofit organizations may obtain further details from the participating institutions of Higher Education in their own area.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Office of Education

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

Authorization

Title V of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. (This title is usually referred to as the Education Professions Development Act, as authorized by Public Law 90-35).

Eligibility

Awards may be made to colleges and universities and to State and local education agencies to conduct training programs that will improve the qualifications of individuals serving or preparing to serve in educational programs in elementary and secondary education (including preschool, adult, and vocational education programs). Participants may include preprofessionals, such as teacher aides, as well as teachers, supervisors, and administrators.

Funds

Institutes and similar training activities are supported on a fully cost reimbursable basis. Participants pay no tuition and usually receive stipends and dependency allowances.

Review

Proposals are submitted to the Office of Education. They are read and evaluated by independent professional consultants who make recommendations as to those to be funded.

Further details may be obtained from:

Division of Program Administration
Bureau of Educational Personnel Development
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20202

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Public Health Service

MIGRANT HEALTH

Authorization

Migrant Health Act of 1962, as amended.

Eligibility

Grants may be made to public and other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of (1) family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishment and operation of such clinics, and (2) other activities to improve health services and conditions for migratory farm families. This may cover support for nursing services and other health services for migrant children in day care centers.

Three-fourths of the grants awarded to date have been made to State or local health departments. The other grants have been made to local migrant councils, local governing bodies, hospitals, county medical societies, and medical schools.

Funds

Participating agencies are required to contribute part of the cost. The average share has been 40 percent.

Review

Applications are reviewed by a migrant health project review committee, made up of individuals from States and local communities throughout the Nation, including persons in the health professions and other local citizens. The committee's recommendations are transmitted to the Surgeon General or his designee for final approval.

Further details may be obtained from:

Regional Offices
Public Health Service
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

(See list on page 18.)

or

Migrant Health Program
Public Health Service
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Arlington, Va. 22203

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Public Health Service

National Institute of Mental Health

RESEARCH, DEMONSTRATION, PILOT PROJECTS

Authorization

Public Law 78-410 (July 1, 1944), as amended.

Eligibility

Grants are awarded to investigators in universities, colleges, hospitals, academic or research institutions, and other nonprofit organizations. Their research may include projects relating to day care centers. Applications submitted by February 1, June 1, and October 1 are considered for projects beginning not earlier than the succeeding September 1, January 1, or May 1, respectively. No grants may begin in the months of July or August.

Funds

For pilot projects (limited to 1 year), there is a grant of up to $5,000. Application must be made for funding of any further research. Funds are granted for each project dependent upon personnel and complexity of the project.

Review

All applications are reviewed by panels of non-Federal experts on the basis of scientific merit, qualifications of the investigator, adequacy of his facilities, and relevance to NIMH programs. Initial review is by a panel of experts in the specific area proposed. Their recommendations are then considered by the National Advisory Mental Health Council, which meets three times a year--in March, June, and November. By law, the Surgeon General may award grants only to those applications recommended for support by the Council.

Further details may be obtained from:

Center for Studies of Child and Family Mental Health
National Institute of Mental Health
Barlow Building
Chevy Chase, Md. 20203

or

Regional Offices
Mental Health Service Programs
National Institute of Mental Health
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

(See list on page 18.)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Public Health Service

National Institute of Mental Health

EXPERIMENTAL AND SPECIAL TRAINING PROJECTS

Authorization

Public Law 79-487 (July 3, 1946), as amended.

Eligibility

Grants are made to eligible training settings for experimental projects for, among others, the development of training programs for persons whose roles or functions may be related to mental health. Many persons from fields other than the basic mental health disciplines, such as personnel in day care centers, utilize mental health content and skills as an integral part of their functions. Training programs to equip such persons with mental health backgrounds may be eligible for support. Experimental and special training projects may be developed in both academic and nonacademic settings for professional, subprofessional, and nonprofessional training for a variety of functions, including research, service, and teaching in the field of mental health.

Funds

Support is limited to the pilot or experimental phase of the program. A request for further support must be submitted as a new project and is considered in competition with other requests for training grant funds. Funds may be requested for teaching costs and, where applicable, for trainee stipends which may be made available to trainees who pursue training on a full-time basis. The amount of the stipend is determined generally by the trainee's academic status.

Review

Each project submitted for support is evaluated in terms of the scientific merit of the proposal. Grant applications are first reviewed by a committee composed of nongovernmental technical consultants. Each branch or center of the NIMH which administers support is served by one or more review committees qualified in a specific field. The executive secretaries of the review committees are staff members of the NIMH. Staff is available for consultation and to assist the review committees as may be required in the process of review.

Following the initial review, applications are forwarded, with recommendations as to approval or disapproval, to the National Advisory Mental Health Council, which must recommend support before they can be approved by the Surgeon General. The Council, created by law to advise the Surgeon General on matters pertaining to mental health, meets three times a year--in March, June, and November. It is composed of leaders in psychiatry, psychology, the biological and social sciences, public service, and education.

Further information may be obtained from:

Experimental and Special Training Branch
Division of Manpower and Training Programs
National Institute of Mental Health
Barlow Building
Chevy Chase, Md. 20203

335-596 O - 69 - 5

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Public Health Service

National Institute of Mental Health

MENTAL HEALTH CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Authorization

Public Law 79-487 (July 3, 1946), as amended.

Eligibility

Grants may be made to any public or private nonprofit institution such as a college or university, community health center, hospital, clinic, professional organization, or State or community agency. Closing dates for filing applications are June 1, October 1, and February 1. Priority is given to projects which: (1) develop strong continuing education divisions within training centers for postgraduate training in mental health professions that update skills; (2) make continuing education an integral part of community and State mental health planning and programing; or (3) provide training directed to the needs of a specific group of potential trainees. For therapeutic personnel, support is available for continuing education in mental health for nurses, practical nurses, aides, child care workers, occupational therapists, recreational therapists, art therapists, work therapists, and volunteers.

Funds

Support for continuing education programs is available through project grants, consultation, use of State grant-in-aid funds, contracts, special grants, conference grants, and collaborative research contracts or grants. Liaison is maintained with other Federal and State sources of funds, such as the National Institutes of Health and its regional medical centers, Office of Education, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and Office of Economic Opportunity.

Funds may be requested to defray the expenses incurred by institutions or organizations in developing or conducting continuing education programs. Funds are not generally provided for stipends, subsistence, travel, or fees for persons in training.

Review

Applications are reviewed by mental health training committees and by the National Advisory Mental Health Council in March, June, and November. The Council, by law, has the responsibility of

recommending to the Surgeon General approval or disapproval of applications.

Further details may be obtained from:

Continuing Education Branch
Division of Manpower and Training Programs
National Institute of Mental Health
Barlow Building
Chevy Chase, Md. 20203

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Public Health Service

National Institute of Mental Health

MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

Authorization

Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963, as amended.

Eligibility

Grants for construction, renovation, or acquisition of community mental health center facilities (a child day care center may be part of a mental health center) are available to local mental health groups or agencies, general hospitals, public and private nonprofit agencies, or to mental health programs representing contractual affiliations among several agencies whose programs are approved for inclusion in the State plan for community mental health centers. Local applicants desiring to share in State allotments made under this program should contact their State mental health agency. Programs which employ existing facilities to the fullest possible extent and those which are affiliated with a local general hospital are given primary consideration.

Basically, the mental health center as conceived and established under the national mental health program is a comprehensive program of coordinated mental health services serving a defined catchment area.* The center program must provide inpatient and outpatient service, 24-hour emergency service, partial hospitalization, and consultation and education services for community professionals and agencies. It must serve all who reside within its catchment area.

Funds

Federal share of the cost of the project may cover from one-third to two-thirds of the total cost.

Review

Applications for grants are reviewed by the State authority for community mental health facilities. (In some States it is the

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*A catchment area is the population a center may serve--not less than 75,000 nor more than 200,000 persons. In rural areas this may consist of a number of counties.

Commissioner for Mental Health.) Then they are reviewed by the associate regional health director for mental health in the appropriate regional office and forwarded to the national office of NIMH for administrative review. Next, a committee comprised of national and regional office personnel reviews the applications and makes recommendations to the approving authority, the Director of the Division of Mental Health Service Programs.

Further details may be obtained from:

State mental health agency

or

Regional Offices
Mental Health Program
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

(See list on page 18.)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Public Health Service

National Institute of Mental Health

MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS STAFFING

Authorization

Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963, as amended.

Eligibility

Grants for the initial support of professional and technical personnel in community mental health centers (a child day care center may be part of a mental health center) are available to public and private nonprofit agencies. The center program must provide inpatient and outpatient care, 24-hour emergency care, partial hospitalization, consultation, and education.

Funds

The funds are awarded on a percentage of cost basis for a period of 4 years and 3 months. This ranges from 75 percent of personnel costs in the first 15 months of operation to 30 percent in the final year of support.

Review

Applications for grants are reviewed by the State authority for community mental health facilities. (In some States it is the Commissioner for Mental Health.) Then they are reviewed by the associate regional health director for mental health in the appropriate regional office and forwarded to the national office of NIMH for administrative review. Next, a committee comprised of national and regional office personnel reviews the applications and makes recommendations to the approving authority, the Director of the Division of Mental Health Service Programs.

Further details may be obtained from:

State mental health agency

or

Associate Regional Health Director
Regional Offices
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

(See list on page 18.)

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY (OEO)

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS*

Authorization

Title II-A of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Federal grants may be made to a public agency or to a private nonprofit agency (usually the community action agency in the community) for the development, conduct, and administration of community action programs. Eligible projects include full day Headstart centers for 3-, 4-, and 5-year-olds. Under Headstart, comprehensive health, nutrition, education, social, and other services will be provided. In addition, provision is made for direct participation by the parents of such children in the development, conduct, and overall program direction at the local level.

Funds

Federal funds may be provided for up to 80 percent of the costs. (In very poor communities, Federal assistance may reach 100 percent.) The non-Federal contribution may be in cash or in kind including but not limited to plant, equipment, or services.

Review

Applications reviewed and approved by the appropriate regional office of the Office of Economic Opportunity are transmitted to the Governor, who has 30 days to register his disapproval. The Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity may overrule the Governor's veto.

Further details may be obtained from:

Community Action Program
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D.C. 20506

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*Summer and full-year half-day Headstart programs are omitted from this digest.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY (OEO)

ASSISTANCE FOR MIGRANTS AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS

Authorization

Title III-B of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Direct grants may be made to public and private nonprofit agencies and cooperatives to assist migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families to improve their living conditions. Programs may be funded to meet the immediate needs of these workers and their families, such as day care for children.

Funds

Up to 100 percent of the cost of a day care project may be supplied by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The project must increase opportunities for the worker and his family to achieve economic independence and social self-sufficiency. Funding may be provided for remodeling but not for new construction. At present, however, funding of new programs is considered unlikely because of prior obligations to ongoing projects.

Review

Applications are reviewed by the Migrant Division in the national office.

Further details may be obtained from:

Community Action Program
Office of Economic Opportunity
Attention: Migrant Branch
Washington, D.C. 20506

335-596 O - 69 - 6

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

Renewal Assistance Administration

NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES GRANT PROGRAM

Authorization

Title VII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

Eligibility

Financial and technical assistance may be provided for the development of centers to house health, recreation, social, and other community services and activities for low- and moderate-income persons. This includes day care centers, provided they are housed in multipurpose facilities. (Priority is given where an applicant shows that the facility will further the objectives of a community action program approved under title II-A of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended. Where no community action program exists for the community, priority may be granted if the applicant demonstrates that the facility is designed primarily to benefit members of low-income families.)

Only a public body or agency or an Indian tribe is eligible for a neighborhood facilities grant. However, a private nonprofit organization may contract with the eligible applicant to own or operate a project. The public body applicant must retain satisfactory continuing control over use of the facility.

Funds

The Federal grant may not exceed two-thirds of the development cost of a facility, except that in an area designated as a redevelopment area by the Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce, the Federal grant may cover up to three-fourths of the development cost.

The non-Federal share of project development cost may be provided in cash or through certain noncash contributions such as land and improvements. The local share must not be from any Federal source.

Review

Applications are submitted to the appropriate regional office of HUD.

HUD does not set standards for space used as day care centers; local and State laws apply.

Further details may be obtained from:

Regional Offices
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Region I: 26 Federal Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10007
(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Region II: Widener Building
1339 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19107
(Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)

Region III: Peachtree-Seventh Building
Atlanta, Ga. 30323
(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Region IV: 360 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Ill. 60601
(Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin)

Region V: 819 Taylor Street
Fort Worth, Tex. 76102
(Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)

Region VI: 450 Golden Gate Avenue
Post Office Box 36003
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
(Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, Southern Idaho, Utah, Wyoming)
Area Office: 909 First Avenue
Seattle, Wash. 98104
(Alaska, Montana, Northern Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Region VII: Post Office Box 3869
San Juan, P.R. 00919

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

Housing Assistance Administration

INDOOR COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Authorization

Section 2 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended.

Eligibility

Loans may be made to local housing authorities for the purpose of constructing or acquiring low-rent housing, including community facilities considered to be necessary appurtenances of the housing. These community facilities, limited in area according to a formula based on number and size of dwelling units, usually provide space for multiple uses by all age groups. Space may be provided or designated for a day care center where this is a priority need.

Day care programs at low-rent projects serve primarily project residents but may also serve families in the surrounding neighborhood. The local authority may lease onsite community facilities space at a very nominal cost to either a public or a private organization for operation of a day care program. Generally, the fees charged by the day care programs are based on ability to pay.

In a 1966 survey, local authorities reported onsite indoor community facilities in more than 1,800 projects, and among these 270 were nursery or day care facilities.

Funds

Under a loan and annual contributions contract, up to 90 percent of the total development cost of a low-rent housing project may be loaned to the local authority by HUD. In addition, annual subsidies are provided so that rents may be low enough to enable low-income families to meet the payments.

Community facilities space may be financed jointly, with part paid by the local authority out of housing funds and part paid from other funds, including neighborhood facility grants. Where the space is financed partly by the local authority and partly by some other community agency, title to the facility may be held in the name of either the local authority or the other community agency, or, in some instances, title may be taken jointly.

Review

Development programs for new low-rent projects, which may include proposed space for day care programs, are prepared by the local authority for review and approval by the regional office of HUD. Authorization and financial assistance to construct additional community facilities space may be requested by local authorities in programs to modernize existing low-rent projects.

HUD does not set standards for space used as day care centers; local and State laws and standards apply.

Further details may be obtained from:

Regional Offices
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

(See list on page 35.)

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

Model Cities Administration

MODEL CITIES PROGRAMS

Authorization

Title I of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966.

Eligibility

Grants and technical assistance are provided to help selected communities of all sizes to plan, develop, and carry out model cities programs.

Grants are available to a "city demonstration agency," which may be a city, county, or any public agency established or designated by the local governing body to administer the model cities programs. These are locally prepared programs for rebuilding or restoring entire sections and neighborhoods of slum and blighted areas with the concentrated and coordinated use of all available Federal aids, together with local private and governmental resources.

The program operates in two stages--assistance is provided to plan and develop model cities programs, and assistance is provided to carry out the programs planned.

Day care projects may be part of a model cities program.

Funds

Eighty percent of the costs of planning and developing the program and 80 percent of the costs of administering the program are provided by the Federal Government. In addition, the Federal Government may provide supplemental grants for the purpose of carrying out program plans. Supplemental grant funds may be used for innovative local projects and activities, and as the local match for projects or activities which receive Federal assistance under other categorical grant programs.

Review

Applications for model cities programs are made by the city demonstration agency to the appropriate regional office of HUD. They must have the approval of the local governing body.

Further details may be obtained from:

Model Cities Administration
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20413

or

Regional Offices
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

(See list on page 35.)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

EXPERIMENTAL, DEVELOPMENTAL, DEMONSTRATION, AND PILOT PROJECTS

Authorization

Title I of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended.

Eligibility

Assistance may be given through grants to or contracts with public or private nonprofit organizations, or through contracts with other private organizations, for the purpose of improving techniques and demonstrating the effectiveness of specialized methods in meeting manpower, employment, and training problems of worker groups such as the long-term unemployed, disadvantaged youth, displaced older workers, the handicapped, members of minority groups, and other similar groups. Manpower training programs which utilize day care services in an innovative way may be eligible projects.

Funds

Usually the Federal contribution is 100 percent.

Review

The applicant may send a draft proposal to the Manpower Administration and, if the proposal appears feasible, the Manpower Administration invites the applicant to discuss the features of the program in order to develop a final version. If the revision is acceptable, it becomes the basis for a contract.

Further details may be obtained from:

Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

Bureau of Work-Training Programs (BWTP)

The Bureau of Work-Training Programs provides manpower development assistance to youth and adults through Neighborhood Youth Corps, Special Impact Programs, Operation Mainstream, New Careers, Work Incentive Programs, and On-the-Job Training Programs. Also, the Concentrated Employment Program created in March 1967 is an umbrella system of delivering manpower services and programs, including the above, in selected target areas with high rates of unemployment. In Neighborhood Youth Corps Programs and On-the-Job Training Programs funding for training in day care occupations is possible. For the other programs, in addition to funding for training in day care occupations, provision may be made for furnishing day care services.

These programs are summarized on pages 42 to 56.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

Bureau of Work-Training Programs (BWTP)

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS (delegated to the Department of Labor by the Office of Economic Opportunity)

Authorization

Title I-B of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Assistance may be given to local sponsors for developing and operating programs that provide young men and women from low-income families with a broad range of work experience opportunities. Thus, Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees may be assigned as day care aides. In-school programs may enroll students and recent dropouts 14 to 21 years of age. Enrollees in out-of-school projects must be unemployed and at least 16 years of age.

Community action agencies will receive preference as sponsors of projects in localities where the agencies demonstrate their desire and capability. Any group--other than a political party--that meets established standards is eligible to sponsor a project.

Funds

The Federal contribution usually provides up to 90 percent. The sponsor's share may be paid in cash or kind. In agreements with sponsors in the private sector, the Federal Government may pay training costs but may not pay wages to enrollees.

Review

Proposals are reviewed by the Administrator of the Bureau of Work-Training Programs or his authorized representatives. To be approved they must meet certain conditions, including:

1. Projects must provide useful work experience for students who need to earn income that will permit them to stay in school or return to school, or projects must provide useful work experience and special training combined with supportive services, as needed, that will assist those who are unemployed and out of school to develop their maximum occupational potential.

2. Enrollees may not be assigned to work experience opportunities that involve construction, operation, or maintenance of any facility used or intended to be used for religious or sectarian worship.

3. Projects must not result in the displacement of employed workers or impair existing contracts for services.

Priority is given to projects with high training potential and high potential for contributing to the upward mobility of the enrollees.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Work-Training Programs
Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

or

Local State employment service offices

or

Regional offices of the Bureau of Work-Training Programs

Region I: John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Mass. 02203
(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Region II: 341 Ninth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10001
(New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Region III: 1111 20th Street NW.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)

Region IV: 1371 Peachtree Street NE.
Atlanta, Ga. 30309
(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Region V: 219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Ill. 60604
(Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Region VI: 911 Walnut Street
Kansas City, Mo. 64106
(Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)

Region VII: 411 North Akard Street
Dallas, Tex. 75201
(Arkansas, Louisiana, Mew Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)

Region VIII: 450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
(Alaska, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, American Samoa)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

Bureau of Work-Training Programs (BWTP)

SPECIAL IMPACT PROGRAM (delegated to the Department of Labor by the Office of Economic Opportunity)

Authorization

Title I-D of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Local sponsors may develop and operate projects that aim at solving critical problems facing urban areas with large numbers of low-income persons.

The projects concentrate on work training that will result in improvements in the neighborhoods where participants live. Project activities may include renovating houses or apartments, improving health facilities, developing vest pocket parks, expanding community programs, or developing recreational facilities.

To be eligible individuals must be residents of the community or neighborhood served by the project, be at least 16 years of age, and come from families with annual incomes below the poverty line or be unemployed.

Community action agencies will receive preference as sponsors of projects in localities where the agencies demonstrate their desire and capability. Any group--other than a political party--that meets established standards is eligible to sponsor projects.

Funds

The Federal contribution usually provides up to 90 percent. The sponsor's share may be paid in cash or in kind.

Review

Proposals are reviewed by the Administrator of the Bureau of Work-Training Programs or his authorized representatives. To be approved they must meet certain conditions, including:

1. Projects must be located in urban neighborhoods with large concentrations of low-income persons.

2. Projects must not result in the displacement of employed workers or impair existing contracts for services.

Priority is given to projects that provide a total spectrum of services and therefore appear most likely to help participants obtain permanent jobs.

Priority is given to projects that demonstrate optimum linkage and coordination with all other related programs and provide training not otherwise available to residents of the neighborhood.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Work-Training Programs
Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

or

Regional offices of the Bureau of Work-Training Programs
(See list on pages 43 and 44.)

or

Local State employment service offices

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

Bureau of Work-Training Programs (BWTP)

OPERATION MAINSTREAM (delegated to the Department of Labor by the Office of Economic Opportunity)

Authorization

Title II, section 205(d), of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Local sponsors may develop and operate work experience and training projects for poor adults with a history of chronic unemployment. The projects concentrate on activities that will improve both rural areas and towns or particular low-income areas where projects take place. For instance, the work experience and training may seek to decrease air or water pollution; improve parks; protect wildlife; rehabilitate housing; or extend education, health, or social services.

To be eligible individuals must be at least 22 years of age and come from families with annual incomes below the poverty line. Participants also must have been unemployed for more than 15 consecutive weeks, repeatedly unemployed during the past 2 years, or employed less than 20 hours a week for more than 26 consecutive weeks.

Community action agencies will receive preference as sponsors of projects in localities where the agencies demonstrate their desire and capability. Other groups are eligible to sponsor projects, provided they meet established standards and are public or private nonprofit organizations.

Funds

The Federal contribution usually provides up to 90 percent. The sponsor's share may be paid in cash or in kind.

Review

Proposals are reviewed by the Administrator of the Bureau of Work-Training Programs or his authorized representatives. To be approved they must meet certain conditions, including:

1. An agency that requests the services of an enrollee must give reasonable assurance that it can offer to that enrollee future full-time employment, independent of financial support from BWTP.

2. Projects must not result in the displacement of employed workers or impair existing contracts for services.

Priority as participants is given to those persons who have been chronically unemployed.

Priority is given to projects that provide services or employment for older persons, and improve the social or physical environment in areas of concentrated poverty.

Prior to the establishment of BWTP, these projects were administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity. A substantial portion of available funds was committed before BWTP was created. Preference will continue to go to those projects if they qualify under newly established standards.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Work-Training Programs
Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

or

Regional offices of the Bureau of Work-Training Programs
(See list on pages 43 and 44.)

or

Local State employment service offices

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

Bureau of Work-Training Programs (BWTP)

NEW CAREERS (delegated to the Department of Labor by the Office of Economic Opportunity)

Authorization

Title II, section 205(e), of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Assistance may be given to local sponsors to develop work training and employment projects that improve physical, social, or cultural conditions in communities where maximum prospects for future career opportunities exist. The program is designed to meet critical local shortages of personnel in such essential fields as health, education, and public safety by reengineering professional jobs, extracting tasks that require less than professional training, and establishing specifications for new jobs. Ninety percent of the participants must be at least 22 years of age, while 10 percent may be between the ages of 18 and 21 and unemployed. Generally, enrollees must come from families with annual incomes below the poverty line.

Community action agencies will receive preference as sponsors of projects in localities where the agencies demonstrate their desire and capability. Any group--other than a political party--that meets established standards is eligible to sponsor a project.

Funds

The Federal contribution usually provides up to 90 percent the first year. The sponsor's share may be paid in cash or in kind. Employing agencies shall be encouraged to pay at least 50 percent of the wages and related fringe benefits during the second year of a participant's enrollment.

Review

Proposals are reviewed by the Administrator of the Bureau of Work-Training Programs or his authorized representatives. To be approved they must meet certain conditions, including:

1. Proposals must be designed to prepare unemployed, low-income adults for entry into career jobs (which provide opportunity for upward mobility) in public service as support/subprofessional personnel.

2. Projects must not result in the displacement of employed workers or impair existing contracts for services.

Priority is given to projects that, while easing the workload of professionals, will lead to permanent jobs, with opportunities for advancement, in fields that will benefit the poor.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Work-Training Programs
Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

or

Regional offices of the Bureau of Work-Training Programs
(See list on pages 43 and 44.)

or

Local State employment service offices

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

Bureau of Work-Training Programs (BWTP)

WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM (WIN)

The Work Incentive Program is a new program created by the 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act and delegated to the Department of Labor.

Authorization

Title IV-B of the Social Security Act, as amended.

Eligibility

AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) recipients are referred, after orientation, testing, and counseling by the local employment service, to work-experience and training projects. These projects will seek to increase the employability of persons over 16 years of age and out-of-school who are welfare recipients and not immediately employable.

State and local manpower agencies deliver manpower services. The Manpower Administration has the responsibility for providing training and work experience. Both public agencies and private nonprofit organizations are eligible to sponsor training projects for persons referred to them. The welfare agency's role rests primarily in the determination of appropriateness and an orderly referral of employable recipients. (See page 1.) Programmatically, State and local welfare agencies concentrate their activities in providing social services necessary to assist family groups. Also, day care services are provided for the children of trainees.

Funds

The Federal contribution may not exceed 80 percent of the total cost of the program. The required 20 percent non-Federal contribution may be in cash or in kind.

Review

All adult members of a family and all youth over the age of 16 who are not in school full time and who are receiving AFDC are considered appropriate for referral, except persons who are ill, advanced in age or incapacitated, remote from a project that

precludes effective participation in work or training, or required because of illness or incapacity of another member of the household to be continually present in the home. All recipients of assistance, including the excepted persons, may request to be referred and such request must be referred to the Secretary of Labor.

Persons referred to the program may refuse to accept work or training. In such cases a fair hearing must be provided before an impartial body for purposes of determining whether good cause exists for such refusal. Where good cause does not exist, State and local welfare agencies must be notified and the individual is provided 60 days of counseling and reassessment.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Work-Training Programs
Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

or

Regional offices of the Bureau of Work-Training Programs
(See list on pages 43 and 44.)

or

Local State employment service offices

or

Regional offices of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
(See list on page 18.)

or

State or local welfare agencies

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

Bureau of Work-Training Programs (BWTP)

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PROGRAM (OJT)

On-the-job training, formerly administered by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training in the Manpower Administration and now administered by BWTP, is a program where an employer-employee relationship exists. In many instances OJT is coupled with classroom instruction which is provided through MDTA in its institutional programs. This coupled program is also administered by BWTP. A straight institutional program is the responsibility of the Bureau of Employment Security (BES), another Manpower Administration component. (See list on page 57.)

Authorization

Title II of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended.

Eligibility

This act was created primarily to give job skills to the unemployed, underemployed, and workers whose jobs are endangered by changing technology. Under title II of this act employers, labor organizations, trade associations, and public and private agencies are able to obtain Federal funds for OJT programs for training in day care occupations.

Funds

The BWTP negotiates with each OJT contractor for the sharing of direct training costs. Reimbursement for training costs may vary for each occupation in each contract.

Review

The BWTP consults with the employment security agency to determine if there is a need for training in day care occupations. If the need exists, BWTP and the potential contractor then collaborate in preparing a project proposal. If a coupled OJT program is considered, the local State vocational authority, through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, also is involved. The proposal is then further developed by the BWTP representative who negotiates with the potential contractor. Final review, approval, and funding rests with the Regional Manpower Administrator.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Work-Training Programs
Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

or

Regional offices of the Bureau of Work-Training Programs
(See list on pages 43 and 44.)

or

Local State employment service offices

or

Regional offices of the Bureau of Employment Security
(See list on pages 43 and 44 for Regions I, II, IV, V, VI, VII.)

Region III: Penn Square Building
Philadelphia, Pa. 19107
(Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)

Region VIII: 450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
(Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii)

Region IX: Smith Tower Building
Seattle, Wash. 98104
(Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Regional offices of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
(See list on page 18.)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

Bureau of Work-Training Programs (BWTP)

CONCENTRATED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Authorization

Title I-B of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended and Title II of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended.

Eligibility

The Concentrated Employment Program is a system of delivering manpower services in one package rather than in separate programs. Working through a single contract with a single sponsor (usually a community action agency), the Manpower Administration provides a flexible package of manpower programs under the EOA and MDTA, including outreach and recruitment; orientation; counseling and job coaching; basic education; various medical, day care, and other supportive services; work experience or vocational training under a variety of individual manpower programs; job development and placement; and individualized followup after placement.

Concentrated Employment Programs are established by priority in urban neighborhoods or rural areas having serious problems of unemployment and subemployment, coordinating and concentrating Federal manpower efforts to attack the total employment problems of the hardest hit of the disadvantaged in a way that will make a significant impact on the total well-being of the area.

Funds

The Federal contribution usually provides up to 90 percent. The sponsor's share may be paid in cash or in kind.

Review

Proposals are reviewed by the Regional Manpower Administrator.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Work-Training Programs
Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

or

Regional offices of the Bureau of Work-Training Programs
(See list on pages 43 and 44.)

or

Local State employment service offices

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Employment Security

TRAINING AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Authorization

Title II of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended.

Eligibility

State employment service offices and State vocational education offices may develop programs jointly for institutional training in day care occupations. The employment service has responsibility for the certification of training needs in specific occupational areas. Local vocational education authorities are responsible for development of course curricula, selection and provision of facilities and instructors, and other related educational matters. When trainees have completed their training, the local office of the employment service is responsible for their referral into appropriate employment and followup.

Unmet needs for workers in day care facilities may be brought to the attention of the employment service by individuals, community groups, or government agencies, and training programs developed to fill such needs.

Funds

The Federal contribution for allowances to trainees is 100 percent; for the cost of institutional training, 90 percent. The non-Federal contribution may be in cost or kind.

Review

After determination at the local level of need for workers in a particular occupation, the local vocational education agency and the employment service develop a training proposal. The application for funds is presented to the State employment service and the State board of vocational education. After approval by the State agencies, the request is sent to the appropriate regional office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and to the Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor, for final review and approval.

Further details may be obtained from:

Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

or

Regional offices of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
(See list on page 18.)

or

Local State employment service offices

or

Regional offices of the Bureau of Employment Security

Region I: John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Mass. 02203
(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Region II: 341 Ninth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10001
(New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Canal Zone)

Region III: 1317 Filbert Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19701
(Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)

Region IV: 1371 Peachtree Street NE.
Atlanta, Ga. 30309
(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Region V: 219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Ill. 60604
(Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Region VI: Federal Office Building
911 Walnut Street
Kansas City, Mo. 64106
(Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)

Region VII: 411 North Akard Street
Dallas, Tex. 75201
(Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)

Region VIII: 450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
(Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Region IX: 1911 Smith Tower Building
Seattle, Wash. 98104
(Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA)

BUSINESS LOANS

Authorization

Section 7(a) of the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended.

Eligibility

Small businesses that are unable to obtain credit elsewhere on reasonable terms may apply for a loan. Such firms must be organized for making a profit, since SBA does not make business loans to nonprofit enterprises. Persons operating day care centers may be eligible for a bank loan that is guaranteed by SBA, or one in which the bank and SBA participate jointly. If neither type is available, then the business may apply for a direct loan from SBA.

In accordance with SBA standards, a business must be small in order to qualify for a loan. Most day care centers could qualify in this respect. In addition, the applicant must be of good character and must evidence ability to operate his business successfully. The proposed loan must be of such sound value or so secured that repayment is reasonably assured. In the case of a new business, the applicant usually must provide from his own resources approximately half of the total funds required.

Funds

When the financing is not available elsewhere on reasonable terms, SBA may guarantee up to 90 percent or $350,000, whichever is less, of a bank loan to a small firm. SBA's share of an immediate participation loan may not exceed $150,000 at the present time. Direct loans may not exceed $100,000.

Most SBA loans may be for as long as 10 years. However, working capital loans usually are limited to 6 years.

Review

Loan officers at SBA regional offices process applications and make recommendations to supervisory loan officers, also located in the regional office, who make the final decision.

Further details may be obtained from:

Field Offices
Small Business Administration

Small Business Administration Field Offices

Agana, Guam
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Anchorage, Alaska
Atlanta, Ga.
Augusta, Maine
Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho
Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, N.Y.
Casper, Wyo.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlotte, N.C.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Clarksburg, W. Va.
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbia, S.C.
Columbus, Ohio
Concord, N.H.
Dallas, Tex.
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa
Detroit, Mich.
Dover, Del.
Fairbanks, Alaska
Fargo, N. Dak.
Harlingen, Tex.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mont.
Honolulu, Hawaii
Houston, Tex.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jackson, Miss.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Kansas City, Mo.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Las Vegas, Nev.
Little Rock, Ark.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Louisville, Ky.
Lubbock, Tex.
Madison, Wis.
Marshall, Tex.
Marquette, Mich.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Montpelier, Vt.
Nashville, Tenn.
Newark, N.J.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N.Y.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Nebr.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Portland, Oreg.
Providence, R.I.
Richmond, Va.
St. Louis, Mo.
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Calif.
San Francisco, Calif.
Hato Rey, P.R.
Seattle, Wash.
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Spokane, Wash.
Syracuse, N.Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Toledo, Ohio
Tucson, Ariz.
Washington, D.C.
Wichita, Kans.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA)

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY LOANS

Authorization

Title IV of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Persons whose incomes are below that required to meet basic needs, or small business concerns located in areas with high proportions of unemployed or low-income individuals, or those who have lacked the opportunity to acquire capital to establish, expand, or strengthen a small business, may apply for an economic opportunity loan to establish a day care center. Such loans may be applied for at any SBA regional office.

Loans may be made by a bank and guaranteed up to 100 percent by SBA. If a guaranteed loan is not available, the agency may participate immediately with a bank. If a bank will not participate on either basis, then a direct loan will be considered. There must be reasonable assurance of repayment of the loan.

Funds

Qualified applicants may borrow up to $25,000 for a maximum of 15 years. The interest rate is 5 5/8 percent on SBA share.

Review

Loan officers at SBA regional offices process applications and send their recommendations to supervisory loan officers, who make the final decision.

Further details may be obtained from:

Field Offices
Small Business Administration

(See list on page 61.)

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA)

LEASE GUARANTEE PROGRAM

Authorization

Title IV of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended.

Eligibility

Any small business--whether a retailer, wholesaler, manufacturer, or service establishment--may qualify for this insurance. For lease guarantee purposes, SBA defines a small business as one that is independently owned and operated, nondominant in its field, and meets employment or sales standards developed by the agency.

The shortest term for this insurance is 5 years; the longest, 20 years. SBA will issue direct lease guarantee insurance policies only on 15 years or longer. Lease guarantees for shorter periods must be SBA participation policies written by private insurance companies.

Among the first lease guarantee commitments made in August 1967 was one to a child day care center.

Funds

Premiums are figured as a percentage of the total amount of the rent to be paid during the time covered by the guarantee. Premiums are payable in a lump sum, in advance, and are not refundable.

As an example of the premium charges, for a 5-year policy period, the premium is 6.5 percent of total guaranteed rental; and for a 20-year policy period, the premium is 2.1 percent of total guaranteed rental.

In addition to the advance payment of the premium, the small firm obtaining the lease must also pay 3 months rent in advance, which will be held in escrow. If there is no default in rent payments, the advance rent payment will be returned to the small business at the termination of the lease, together with interest at 4 percent per annum (not compounded). When necessary, SBA will consider making the small firm a loan covering part of these advance payments.

Review

Applications are processed in accordance with a risk-analysis system which SBA has developed. SBA will make a careful evaluation of the desired location, the firm's management ability and financial structure, and other pertinent factors. A feasibility study is required for each project.

Further details may be obtained from:

Field Offices
Small Business Administration

(See list on page 61.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Consumer and Marketing Service

School Lunch Division

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Authorization

The National School Lunch Act of 1946, as amended, and sections 5 and 12 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966.

Eligibility

All public and nonprofit private schools of high school grade or under may apply for participation. This covers preschool programs (including day care centers) only when they are operated as part of the school system. The general purpose of both acts is to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children and to encourage the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities and other foods, by Federal assistance to the States for the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of nonprofit school lunch programs.

In all States the program in public schools is administered by the State educational agency. In some States the same agency also handles the program in eligible private schools. In States where laws do not permit the State educational agency to administer the program in private schools, it is administered by the Consumer and Marketing Service.

Funds

Federal funds for the school lunch programs are apportioned among the States to be used in reimbursing schools for part of the cost of the food they purchase. Special assistance at higher reimbursement rates may be made to schools drawing attendance from areas in which poor economic conditions exist. Also, limited Federal funds are apportioned to States to assist such schools in meeting up to 75 percent of the cost of acquiring equipment needed to conduct a school food service program.

Further details may be obtained from:

School Lunch Division
Consumer and Marketing Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

or

the U.S. Department of Agriculture Consumer Food Program district offices of the Consumer and Marketing Service serving the respective States as follows:

26 Federal Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10007
(Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia)

1795 Peachtree Street NE.
Atlanta, Ga. 30309
(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and the Virgin Islands)

536 South Clark Street
Chicago, Ill. 60605
(Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin)

500 South Ervay Street
Dallas, Tex. 75201
(Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas)

630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94111
(Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming)

Note.--Any school, service institution, or other child care program participating in any one or more of the programs listed herein under the Consumer and Marketing Service may also receive certain types of commodities donated under the Commodity Distribution Program. Information on this program may also be obtained from the above listed Department of Agriculture offices.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Consumer and Marketing Service

School Lunch Division

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Authorization

Sections 4 and 5 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966.

Eligibility

All public and nonprofit private schools of high school grade or under may apply for participation. This covers preschool programs (including day care centers) only when they are operated as part of the school system. To the extent practicable, first consideration is given to schools drawing attendance from areas in which poor economic conditions exist and to schools in which a substantial proportion of the children enrolled must travel long distances daily.

In all States the program in public schools is administered by the State educational agency. In some States the same agency also handles the program in eligible private schools. In States where laws do not permit the State educational agency to administer the program in private schools, it is administered by the Consumer and Marketing Service.

Funds

Federal funds for school breakfast programs are apportioned among the States to be used to assist schools in purchasing food for breakfasts served. Also, a small amount of Federal funds are apportioned to States to assist schools drawing attendance from areas in which poor economic conditions exist in meeting up to 75 percent of the cost of acquiring equipment needed to conduct a breakfast program.

Further details may be obtained from:

School Lunch Division
Consumer and Marketing Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

or

the U.S. Department of Agriculture Consumer Food Program district offices of the Consumer and Marketing Service serving the respective States. (See list on page 66.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Consumer and Marketing Service

School Lunch Division

SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

Authorization

Section 3 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-642).

Eligibility

All public and nonprofit private schools of high school grade and under, nonprofit nursery schools, child care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions that provide for the care and training of children are eligible.

In all States the program in public schools is administered by the State educational agency. In some States the same agency handles the program in eligible private schools and child care institutions; in other States a different State agency or the Consumer and Marketing Service administers the program. It is limited to the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Funds

Reimbursement payments make it possible for participating schools and child care institutions to inaugurate a milk service or to expand their current service by offering milk at reduced prices or by establishing new service times.

The Department of Agriculture establishes the maximum amounts that may be paid to any participating school or institution per half pint of fluid milk served. Within the rates so established, the amount of reimbursement depends upon specified cost factors.

Further details may be obtained from:

School Lunch Division
Consumer and Marketing Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

or

the U.S. Department of Agriculture Consumer Food Program district offices of the Consumer and Marketing Service serving the respective States. (See list on page 66.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Consumer and Marketing Service

School Lunch Division

SPECIAL FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN

Authorization

Section 13 of the National School Lunch Act, as amended in 1968.

Eligibility

All public and nonprofit service institutions such as child day care centers, settlement houses, or recreation centers that provide day care or other child care, where children are not maintained in residence, for children from areas in which poor economic conditions exist, or areas in which there are high concentrations of working mothers, may apply for participation. Public or private institutions that develop a special summer program providing for children from such areas food service similar to that available to children under the National School Lunch or School Breakfast Programs during the school year and public or private nonprofit institutions providing day care services for handicapped children from such areas may also apply for participation. Institutions may not participate in this program and the Special Milk Program at the same time.

In most States the program in both public and private nonprofit service institutions is administered by the State educational agency. In States where laws do not permit the State educational agency to administer the program in both public and private service institutions, it is administered by the Consumer and Marketing Service.

Funds

Federal funds are apportioned among the States to be used to assist service institutions in purchasing food for meals served. Funds may also be used to assist service institutions in meeting up to 75 percent of the cost of purchase or rental of equipment needed to provide food service.

Further details may be obtained from:

School Lunch Division
Consumer and Marketing Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

or

the U.S. Department of Agriculture Consumer Food Program district offices of the Consumer and Marketing Service serving the respective States. (See list on page 66.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cooperative State Research Service

COOPERATIVE STATE-FEDERAL RESEARCH

Authorization

Section 2 of the Hatch Act of 1887, as amended.

Eligibility

State agricultural experiment stations may receive Federal grants to carry out research focused on improved nutrition of the preschool child, improved level of living of families, and development of human resources, including research related to the very young. Thus, research under this act may have direct or indirect import for day care programs.

Funds

Federal funds are provided to the stations on a variable formula basis. State funds are required.

Review

Before a research project receives Federal support, it must be approved by both the State experiment station director and the Cooperative State Research Service. Final approval authority rests with the Cooperative State Research Service.

Further details may be obtained from:

Cooperative State Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

or

State agricultural experiment stations located in each State.

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